The Collegian

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

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TWENTIETH YEAR

HOWARD LAWLOR - - - Editor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITORIALS: The Saint Mary's Emblem—How About the Constitution?—February Twelfth—Where is the Best Seat?—"Lost in the Cave" 1
THE LATEST LITERARY FAD 2
BE A SHAKESPEARIAN FOOL 2
THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE 2
CAROLYN WELLS—THE WHIMSICAL OPTIMIST 2
"HOMOLOGUES" 3
CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE 3
BOOKS: "The Catholic Spirit in Modern English Literature"; "My Ain Laddie"; "The Eighteen Nineties" 3
DRAMA: "Mother's Millions"; The Stage History of "As You Like It"; "Dear Me"; "The Bat" 4
ALUMNI 4
ON AND OFF THE CAMPUS—News Notes 5-6-7
WEDDING PACTS 4
SHAKESPEARE IN VAUDEVILLE 6
HILAIRE BELLOC—LITTERATEUR 7
HUMOR 7
SPORTS 8

The Saint Mary's Emblem

For some time past there has been a movement among both students and Alumni toward the adoption of a standard Saint Mary's emblem. Many ideas concerning such an emblem have been suggested. Some of those interested have suggested that the emblem be confined to the graduation pins or rings alone while others have suggested that the emblem be made of a design that could be applied to any signet for any purpose of College activities.

At present the College men and certain members of the Faculty are discussing various designs in an effort to obtain an emblem which will truly represent the spirit which permeates the activities of Saint Mary's College.

Several suggestions of suitable symbolism have been made. Symbolism is one of the indispensable elements of any design which is intended to convey a meaning to those who adopt it. For an institution such as Saint Mary's the symbolism necessarily requires a Catholic tone or representation of those ideals which motivate Catholic education. An example of a suitable symbolism is to be seen in the suggestion of one of the Faculty that the idea of Chesterton's "The Ball and the Cross" might be appropriately incorporated into a design. There are other symbolic schemes which might also serve the purpose very well and it is in an endeavor to secure such suggestions that the members of the Senior Class have sought for ideas from all the classes in the College.

Here is an opportunity for every Saint Mary's man to show his school spirit and his artistic ingenuity. If ideas present themselves, set them down in graphic detail and hand them in to one of the members of the emblem committee. Remember that there must be an artistic unity to all such designs, that the symbolism must be incorporated in an artistically inconspicuous manner and that there must be a striking unity through out the work.

Members of the design committee met with a rather unusual circumstance when they visited certain of the jewelry manufacturers. They found that the jewelry men could furnish all the required facilities for executing any particular design but that the original ideas and designs must be furnished by us. We have to create the first layout of the emblem desired and it is for this reason that the emblem committee is making an appeal to all members of the College who have artistic inclinations and who are interested in having their Alma Mater represented by a distinct and thoroughly artistic emblem. There is a great ideal behind every thing connected with the Catholic educational system. Many people in the world do not realize this fact. Consequently they are oftimes enemies to Catholic endeavors. In the long run ignorance is at the bottom of all such opposition. There is an explanation—an exposition of fundamental Catholic ideals is needed and it is for this reason that the backers of this movement for a distinctive emblem for Saint Mary's desire to obtain an emblem that will do its share in embodying the symbolism of Catholic educational ideals.

How About the Constitution?

For the past ten years there has been a tendency in the United States to destroy those legislaive principles which were incorporated into the Constitution nearly one hundred and fifty years ago by such political geniuses as George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin. Legislators with short vision and reformers more or less wild have been endeavoring to turn it into a penal code. In the case of the Prohibition Amendment they have succeeded.

For the last three and a half years the country has struggled through a farcical attempt at Prohibition enforcement. The harshest predictions of its opponents have been realized. Since it has gone into effect crime has increased to such an extent that today newspapers are filled with accounts of outrages never before equaled in their heinousness. Investigation of the Ku Klux are unearthing records that are almost beyond belief. One sometimes wonders how much longer such a condition will be tolerated by the Federal Government. Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania aptly described the present condition of the country when he said, "Under Prohibition we are rearing a fine brood of criminals that will require stern measures to suppress."

Prohibition has caused the law to fall into disrespect. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University believes America can't be made dry. According to him "Men and women of intelligence and moral sensitiveness are violating the law to an extent nationwide." "Bootlegging" flourishes "sub-rosa" and is patronized by all classes of society.

Such is the result of "ossified" Volsteadian legislation. How much longer will such a blunder be allowed to exist? How much longer will it be before the American people realize that their Constitution is a constructive covenant of their rights and not a penal code?

Lost in the Cave

Deep, deep, deep,
Within the bowels of earth I lie
Among the crystal caverns
'Neath the hills.

Steep, steep, steep,
I could not keep the path
That led to sun and light
And flowered rills.

Far, far, far,
It seemed that I had come
Since last I saw the silver
Of the moon.

Long, long, long,
'Twould be before again
I would return to where
There's light and noon.

Gone, gone gone,
My lights have failed, and I
Am left in darkness here
Beneath the hills.

Come, come, come,
Sweet Death, I wait and long
That you might come, and take
Me from my ills.

—DAVE MILES

February Twelfth

Lincoln's birthday means much to all Americans. It is the day we think about our greatest citizen. It is the day we meditate on the lesson of his life. It is the day we think seriously about the principles of American patriotism.

All autonomous nations have ideals. These are the principles upon which their governments are founded. They have national heroes who were exemplars of these ideals. These heroes people revere. And their lives become the models for national imitation.

Lincoln holds a grip upon the American heart first of all because he was a great man from the ranks of the "common" people. He knew the struggles of poverty and overcame them. Thus his memory immediately has the popular sympathy. From the rugged life of the soil he rose to the pinnacle of governmental greatness through sheer will and determination. From such a struggle did he gain the seeds of greatness which were to develop to such heights in later life. As he poled his raft along the Mississippi, as he pored over his law books in the dingy Illinois law office, and as he gradually assumed ascendency in the local town politics Lincoln's determination impelled him along the high road to true greatness. He was prepared for the crisis of his later life by the rugged school of the backwoods where nature's university taught him better than could books or schools.

Steadily Lincoln maintained his way amid sullen opposition, piercing problems with his cumberously keen insight, inspiring subordinates with enthusiasm for doing hard tasks, and leading the whole nation toward peace and safety by the perseverance of his will. That the Union must be preserved was his personal conviction and ideal. This he championed before the criticism of a war-weary people; and attained its realization by believing it steadfastly to be the right when all the world scoffed at it as wrong.

Lincoln triumphed because he believed to the end that his convictions were right. His was the victory of will. It is this lesson which his life teaches the people of the nation he preserved.

Where Is the Best Seat?

Perhaps there is no public diversion in which people are more particular about where they sit than the theatre. Such an attitude is natural, of course. But just exactly where the best seat is in the theatre has been often a subject for discussion.

The sincere lover of the dramatic art, can have but one end in view as he selects his seat—that end is to secure the seat from which he can best appreciate the subtle values of the production he is about to witness. He only is the true critic who has studied such points as seating with almost scientific acumen.

Just where does he sit? Does he take a box? Obviouly not. They are for dowagers. Will he choose an A, B or C row? No, again, for well does he know that stage technicalities are from these positions too easily perceived. Where, then, does he choose his seat? In general he will select a seat far removed from the stage—that is, if he desires to gain a general impression of the play and intends to see it but once. Naturally, if he makes detailed technical studies and plans on repeated visits to the same production, he will take a seat close to the stage. But this is the exception. The wise playgoer knows the danger of having the illusion of the drama destroyed by observance of the countless technical devices of the stage. He knows that if he is to get the heart out of the story he must lose sight of the artifices of stagecraft and allow the director to present the playwright's situations to his mind unhampered by any subjective knowledge of "how it is done."

In a sense we go to the theatre to be fooled. We make believe that the stage scenes are slices of real life and the extent to which we are able to do this depends upon the art of the actors. But we have our part to play as well. An intelligent, responsive audience is indispensible to a dramatic success. And we may assist considerably in furthering the dramatic illusion by sitting at a distance from the stage. Thus will we allow it to be shrouded in an atmosphere obtained only by distance. This is the only sure way to receive the fullest benefit of the dramatic creation.

THE LATEST LITERARY FAD

John B. Rael

The center of gravitation in the literary world has once more changed. All eyes are now being focused an a new literary magnet. Giovanni Papini, Italy's greatest living writer, is the latest fad of conversation in literary circles all over the world. His phenomenal conversion to Catholicism and the unexpected appearance of his new book, "The Story of Christ", are the subjects of commentation and criticism both in Europe and in America. Pictures of Papini and dissertations on him and on his writings have appeared even in the less literary of American magazines. The whole world is Papini-mad.

Papini was born on January 9, 1881, in Florence. (Which may explain the genius of the man.) His father, who had been a Garibaldian soldier, was ardently anticlerical but his mother was a faithful Catholic, as may be observed from the fact that she had her son secretly baptized without the knowledge of his father. Unhappily, however, Giovanni was brought up in a non-Catholic atmosphere. His education was confined to the common and to the normal schools and to whatever individual studying he did in the libraries, a pursuit in which he was his own guide. This lack of guidance, however, was somewhat compensated by the precociousness and docility of mind which he possessed. That he was precocious we have no doubt from the fact that at the early age of eight he was already attempting to write poems, stories and dramas. Talking to an acquaintance of his, Papini tells him that at about that time he wrote a tragedy on Christopher Columbus. Between the ages of thirteen and sixteen he was attracted to the study of religion and philosophy and during that period he read all he could find on those two subjects. His attitude towards religion, however, was that of a skeptic and pessimist. At about that time, he also tells us, he began to make a rationalistic commentary on the Bible. At nineteen his philosophical essays were published in the scientific journals, and two years later, in 1902, an article of his on Italian Philosophy, appeared in The Monist of Chicago. This was Papini's debut into the world of letters.

But aside from Papini's literary career, there is another important phase in his life which should be considered, a phase which has greatly affected his writings and which cannot be ignored. Up to the time of his conversion to Catholicism in 1919, Papini was in a state of spiritual doubt. He tells us himself that he was "a skeptic and a pessimist." His malady was very much like that of Carlyle. There was a psychic struggle going on in Papini during which there was an "Everlasting No" ringing in his ears. Thus, he says in hs work entitled "The Man Who is Through" which was written during his period of doubt, "I beg neither for bread, nor glory, nor compassion. I ask not embraces from women, or money from bankers, or praises from the intellectuals:' those things either I go without or earn or steal for myself. But I beg and ask for, humbly on me knees, with all the force and passion of my soul, a crumb of certitude, one only, one tiny, but but solid, grain of faith, one atom of truth." Further on he also says, "A skeptic? Not I—unfortunately. Not even a skeptic. A skeptic is lucky: he has one belief left—the belief that it is impossible to be sure of anything. He may be tranquil, and if he cares to be, dogmatic. Not I. I do not even believe that research is vain: I am not certain that certitude is inexistent. Among things possible there is this, too: that truth may exist and that some one may be in possession of it." But the period of "The Everlasting No" passed and then came, as in Carlyle's life, that of "The Everlasting Yea." Fortunately for Papini, the Great War, which was the ruination of millions of men and women, was a means which led him out of the grave of darkness and skepticism. The disastrous war and the selfishness of men caused Papini to turn to the New Testament for comfort and there he found that long-looked-for peace of mind which he had always sought among men. From this time on his attention was turned to Christianity and shortly afterwards, in 1919, he returned to the Catholic Faith. The change in his spiritual life did not fail to effect his literary career.

Following his conversion, Papini, in his great zealousness for Catholicism, has written a book in which he aims at presenting to the reading world "The Story of Christ", a work which, he hopes, will bring light to non-believers. This being the case, the author has written it in an attractive and readable style. Charles Phillips, who had an interview with Papini and who has read the work, says in an article in The Catholic World,

"The unaffected, easy-going, business-like air of Papini makes his success seem a matter of course. There is nothing superficially exciting about it because, as it is plain to see, he is not thinking of how many copies of his book are sold, but of how many people are getting the message of it. 'It is the non-believers I want to reach,' he said, 'the everyday people who will not go to church or read the Scriptures or listen to sermons. That is why the book is published as it is, in the "popular" style, in large attractive type, with short snappy chapters.' Certainly, it is the easiest imaginable book to read. It flows like a ballad. It is in fact a great prose poem, rich in imagery, colorful and dramatic and as simple as an old song. There is not a footnote to distract you from the tale, not a date, not a single historical reference to remember; only the beautiful old story told in a new way—or rather told in something of the old-fashioned way of folklore, with the flavor of the soil in it and a deep fund of appealing human nature, which makes Christ and His Blessed Mother, the Apostles and St. Mary Magdalen, Judas and Pontius Pilate, and all the other figures of the Divine Drama, very real and living creatures."

The criticisms concerning Papini's "Life of Chrst" are not all favorable. Another critic, Luigi Pirandello, who doubtless is less acquainted with the author and with the psychology involved in the case, says in an article in The International Book Review, "It is as if Papini had made a wooden image of Christ, and then were going about brandishing it as a big stick for the backs of those who refuse to believe. No, 'The Failure' (I Un Uomo Finito') is a much bigger book than "The Story of Jesus", and a man who has written "The Failure" is likely to surprise us again at any moment, as he has so often done in the past." That the book contains a tone that is not wholly Christian, at times, is to be expected because of its being written by a new convert who has been an atheist practically his whole lifetime. This however, should not cause us to create a prejudice against the author or against the high literary merits of the work. That the book possesses literary value there is no doubt from the fact that it immediately became the most widely read book in Italy and from the fact that within the space of a few weeks translations into six other languages were under process. When a religious book gains such an immediate and universal popularity, we may feel sure, it must possess a great intrinsic worth.

Other works, the author has written, but being composed previous to his conversion they are full of radical ideas. This is true, particularly, of his religious and philosophical works. It is very likely, though, that if Papini could destroy many of the volumes which he wrote previous to his conversion he would gladly do so. However, he never wrote anything that was bad enough to be placed in the Catholic Index. It suffices to say, however, that he now regrets his anti-Christian writings and that he condemns most of those philosophical theories to which he clung so tenaciously previous to his conversion.

BE A SHAKESPEARIAN FOOL

Floyd Regan

It is not pleasant to be called a fool, but a fool like the one in "King Lear" is a person to be proud of. In fact, we might profitably imitate him in many respects. How disgusting it is to meet a group of gossips that talk so much and have nothing to say; then another that will hardly answer even with a modest nod. Lear's faithful companion was dubbed a fool, but wouldn't it be more appropriate to call Goneril and Regan fools?

Yes, we might well imitate the fool. Many of us are developing unwittingly into chronic kickers, the curse of our race. Some are continually complaining. Even here in academic circles that type is not wholly absent. Sometimes reference is made to the unpleasant side of institutional life. When we realize the spiritual and intellectual environment which surrounds us, we find material things merely secondary. Chronic kickers are never satisfied; they "knock" the athletic situation, yet they are the ones who are never seen on the field. They speak disparagingly of their instructors; are they justified? The fellows who study never seem to have any great difficulty; they find little time to look for bad qualities in others. Chronic kickers are educated bums, going around with long, sour faces.

If the fool in " "King Lear" were here he would go about his work as a student should, and perhaps would fill us with as much glee as our present Collegian humorist. Why not intermingle with our common sense some of the qualities of this fool? He was marvellously ingenious, full of wit and humor; and most of all, he never complained.

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE

Laurence Archer

Light houses are of the utmost service to navigation in both indicating to vessels their proximity to land, and the particular locality by a special arrangement of flashes of light, and in warning them from running on to the rocks at some distance from the land.

The desolate position of the light houses, far off from any sheltering land, on a rocky bed almost continually lashed with surf, form a remarkable contrast to their beneficent object, but their very situation renders it marvellous that any structure can be made to stand on such an exposed site. It is a work of great difficulty and danger, requiring the utmost skill and perseverance to found a light house on a very limited ledge of rock, frequently submerged, and only approachable in the calmest weather and at low-water. The only advantage possessed by these lighthouses are that the rocks on which they are biult are of the hardest and firmest character.

The new Eddystone Lighthouse has been erected in the English Channel, about 9 miles from the coast. The great difficulties in lighthouse construction on isolated rocks are, the levelling of the rock to receive the foundation course of the light house tower; the boring of the holes for fastening the masonry to the rock; and the laying of the first few courses, owing to the few days on which a landing can be effected, and the short period during which it is possible to work upon a rock, little raised sometimes above low-water level, and exposed to the wash of waves except in the calmest weather.

The stones of the foundation courses, are each sunk at least one foot into the rock, and secured to the rock by two Muntz bolts, 1½ inches in diameter. A cylinder base was adopted in order to prevent the waves running up the tower. This base rising 2½ feet above high-water spring tides forms a convenient landing place. The tower was built of solid granite up to 23 ft. above the base, with the exception of the central cylindrical hollow left for the water tank. Above this the entrance to the lighthouse was constructed, which is reached by a gun-metal ladder from the base of the tower; and two similar ladders give access on two sides up the cylindrical base. The tower contains nine rooms, including the entrance room at the bottom.

Two bells suspended on each side of the lighthouse under the gallery round outside the light, serve to give warning in foggy weather, the clappers being moved by the same machinery which turns the optical apparatus.

CAROLYN WELLS—THE WHIMSICAL OPTIMIST

John Brock

From the beginning of the nineteenth century, up to the present time, Miss Carolyn Wells has written and collected somewhat profusely. Aside from such works as "Baubles", "A Book of Humorous Verse", and "At the Sign of the Sphinx", she is credited with having compiled many anthologies. She has also written for current magazines.

Her style, for the most part, is somewhat simple, and seems to be intended to delight children, even grown up children. "Baubles" manifestly illustrates her simple style; perfect rhyme and rhythm, but not embellished with ornament.

In "At the Sign of the Sphinx" she shows her versatility. The poems are fantastic, such expressions as "my first" and "my last" are made throughout, one time these expressions may refer to her first love, another time to her work, and again they may have reference to a capricious whim.

"A Book of Humorous Verse" although dealing with trifling subjects, does not represent the "splitter-splatter" of our dear Amy Lowell Witty and capricious is this work, and the poems are well arranged. Her favorite subject is love, particularly the coy—and decoy—affections of the buxom country maiden. This book envelopes a happy mood throughout, and although some unsuspecting swain is sometimes the victim, the pervasive atmosphere of the work is an expression of joy and folly.

Perhaps Miss Wells will always be remembered for her anthologies, particularly "A Satire Anthology". This work clearly indicates that she is not to be classed among the pleasant dilettanti, but as a real student. All the most noteworthy satirists, from Aristophanes to Bernard Shaw, are included. The poems in her "Whimsey Anthology" indicate a differentiation of choice; few authors are included in both works. However, it would be unjust to find the same author's writings in each book. "A Satire" is described by Lady Mary Whortley Montagu, as being like a polished razor, keen. A "Whimsey" borders on the whimsical,

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4.)

"HOMOLOGUES"

The Bane of the Pre-Medical Students

JOSEPH THOMPSON

For those who have not delved into the possibilities of the Darwinian Theory of Evolution the word "Homologue" has a very commonplace meaning. However, for those who look aloft to glimpse the stars and study nature, this word has many and diverse meanings. In a recent examination the question was asked, "What is the homologue of the Thyroid Gland?" Some students thought this was a reference to the "gad jet" sometimes removed from monkeys and implanted in prematurely aged people. Various surmises were made until one of the elite remembered that it was a gland evolved from the endostyle of the Tunicates. His answer was correct, but we are yet unable to fathom the connection between a gland in our neck and two folds of glandular tissue in a Sea Squirt.

Our square military appearing shoulders were our source of pardonable pride when clad in the latest J. J. Kreig Creation, until the time we learned they were the homologue of a shark's pectoral girdle. Our morale was nearly ruined by this fact, but the "coup de grace" did not arrive until our potential Colgate Advertisements were declared to be modified ectodermal derivatives and homologues of the placoid scales found upon all true Elasmobranchs. That was our finish. We are now convinced that the pessimists are right, the world is wrong. No longer may we go into raptures over the sight of a delicately pin-colored, shell-like ear; we know it is the homologue of a greasy Endolymphatic Duct.

Henceforth we will lead a dreary, lifeless existence; we can appreciate no beauty, no truth, no emotion; we are ruined. It is the Curse of the Homologue.

CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE

MARION A. ELLIS.

How often have we heard the expression, "Sunny California"? This expression is very appropriate but Bret Harte has summed up California's climate by saying, "Half a year of clouds and flowers, a half year of dust and sky, both are enjoyable."

There are very few states of the same size of California which have such a range of altitude. There are portions of the state arid, parched, and a great number of feet below the sea level where human existence can be scarcely tolerated. On the other hand, we have the lofty snow-crowned golden Sierras rising to a heigh of ten thousand feet. With such existing topographical conditions we can readily see why California has a greater variety of climate than have other states. The coast of California is much more temperate than the corresponding latitudes on the Atlanic shores. We often find a vast difference between Northern and Southern California, which is largely due to the distribution of moisture. Most of the storms of California have their beginning in the North-Pacific Ocean and proceed to travel in a southeasterly direction. During the last two months of the year, and part of January and February we find the winds reaching as far south as the Mexican line, and this is the season that Southern California, known as "Sunny South," is subject to heavy rainfall.

Often Eastern people are attracted by the tales of California's wonderful climate and venture forth to see the land of sunshine and flowers. More often they are pleased instead of the contrary. In our summer season, fogs or delightful westerly winds soon moderate a hot spell, and in nearly all parts of the state the nights are cool and comfortable, while the rainy season, or winter, changes to balmy spring time as soon as the storms have subsided. In the greater portion of the state climate is such that inhabitants may spend much of their time outdoors. Most homes that have been erected during the last few years have had in connection an aeroplane roof, sleeping porch, or some manner or means by which they could take advantage of California's natural climate. Of course, we know how famous California summer resorts have become in the last decade. Vacation time is spent largely in summer camps, at either mountain or seashore. The real joy of outdoor life is not merely a discovery of the present day, but only a revival of the customs of the old Spanish families who spent as much time as possible out of doors.

Climate has always had an active influence in shaping the character and type of a people. People who live out of doors at peace with nature, approach perfection in health, and figure, with mental qualities which will enable them to produce a real product of literature and art. With a climate so mild, yet bracing; with a soil so rich that a mere touch of moisture makes the sandiest areas produce in abundance, with an ocean warm and gentle, and skies so sympathetic there is a future for California that few of us have ever realized.

Books

JOHN B. RAEL

"THE CATHOLIC SPIRIT IN MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE"

By George N. Shuster.
New York; Macmillian Co. Price $2.00

It is not alone to the Catholic reading world that this treasure house of information is open, but to the public in general. Its aim is not to proselytize, but rather to show to what extent "the Catholic Spirit has been and is, hard at work in modern English literature." Into this book the author has cast the fruitful results of a long research and has clothed his information in a clear and forceful style.

In the opening chapters is given a detailed account of the causes that led to the Oxford Movement, and the consequent entrance into the Catholic fold of many Anglican literary lights. The effect produced by the movement was to bring the people of England to a realization of the constructive force of the Catholic Spirit. In the chapters that deal with the personality thought and artistry of Cardinal Newman we are given another insight into that great mind and an idea of his far-reaching influence. Following an excellent study of Francis Thompson there is a consideration of Ruskin, Pater, and the Pre-Raphaelites. Although these men did not belong to the Body of the Church they did, presumably, belong to its Soul; they breathed of the Catholic Spirit and infused it into their works. In the chapter on "The Voice of Ireland" the author has given an excellent account of the poets, novelists and dramatists who have raised that nation to an assured place in the world of letters. That Professor Shuster has erred in his classification of Chesterton as a journalist may be due to the seemingly unlimited output of the paradox artist in newspapers.

However, the author has succeeded in showing to what extent English literature is definitely Catholic in spirit. In every department of literature that influence is to be found. The Oxford Movement is a recognition of the powerful influence of the Catholic Creed and a proof of its divine existence. Although the subject of this book would receive fairer treatment if considered in two volumes, it gives, however, the reading public an opportunity of getting a bird's eye view of the situation. . —JAMES McGINNIS.

"MY AIN LADDIE"

Edited by David Dorley.
Boston: The Stratford Publishing Co.

The spirit that permeates this fascinating little book is one of spiritual resignation. Viewed from a material standpoint, it is an exposition of the sad vicissitudes in the lives of two lovers. It happens, however, that both accept their misfortune as a spiritual blessing.

"My Ain Laddie" is merely a collection of letters between Laddie, a promising young author who succumbs to tuberculosis, and Claire, his devout fiancee. The condition of Laddie is such that he has to give up his social environment in New York and go off to the Bear Paw Mountains in North Dakota. It is here that the correspondence begins. Laddie has nothing to do but think about the past and dream about the future, all of whch he writes to Claire. . In his letters he tells her that he is beginning to realize the great truths of life, and also of the spiritual struggle that is going on within his soul. He regrets that while in the whirlwind of society he was so heedless about his duties to God. In the city he was the leader of a set of young college graduates who looked upon him as a demigod. These young men looked up to him for guidance but it seems that in order to keep up the life of the "bunch" he very often invented theories, many of which were in conflict with Christianity. The spiritual struggle continues until finally the better nature wins and he is reconciled with God in confession. Shortly after, however, an accident happens to him one day while out in the mountains. This increases his sickness and not long after causes his death. But just before the final crisis, Claire comes to his aid and then, for the first and last time after his reconciliation with God, she talks with him. A mingling of sorrow and joy takes place; sorrow on account of his death, and joy on account of his union with God.

The narrative, if we may call it such, has a distinctly Catholic tone. It is just the type of book that a person likes to read while under a great mental depression. It reminds one that material things do not amount to much if the soul is at peace. —JOHN B. RAEL.

"THE EIGHTEEN NINETIES"

By Holbrook Jackson
Alfred Knopf Co. $5.00. New York

Picture if you will, a brilliantly lighted ball room appropriately decorated for an important occasion. The host, a gray haired gentleman attired in faultless evening dress, is standing beside his wife, greeting the guests as they arrive. A certain air of reserve is evident throughout the room. Finally, all of the guests have arrived. The occasion is none other than the formal introduction into society of the youthful daughter of the host. It is her debut. And then the surprise comes. Instead of descending the stately spiral staircase in a dignified and fitting manner, the beautiful debutante comes sliding down the bannister.

Consternation reigns among the guests. The host and hostess are humiliated. Everyone is shocked. It is something unheard of. It has never been done before. Though most of the elders heartily condemn the unprecedented action of the dear little girl, the very originality and impishness of it secretly appeals to the elect. It has a touch of the unconventional about it. Such a flagrant disregard for the staid customs of society has fascination for some—they like it.

The tempestuous entrance of the thoroughly up-to-date girl into the painfully proper circles of English society is a parallel to the entrance of the period of 1890 to 1900 into the society of the centuries. In the realm of literature and art that decade literally entered the ball room via the bannister, much to the distress of the assembled guests of other years.

The Seventeenth Century passed into history with the French Revolution; the Sixteenth Century closed with the destruction of the Armada; and the end of the Fifteenth Century saw the Revival of Learning and the discovery of America; so the author has marked the close of the Nineteenth Century by the new attitude toward Art and Literature. He has taken roughly the period between 1890 and 1900 and has endeavored to give us a picture of the causes and immediate effects of this new school fraught with its radical tendencies, and boldness of method. A summation of Mr. Jackson's own idea of the causes of this change may be had from his assertion that, "it was the old battle between heterodoxy and orthodoxy, materialist and mystic, Christian and Pagan, but fought from a great variety of positions." It was, indeed, a battle between heterodoxy and orthodoxy.

In the first chapter headed, "Fin de Siecle—1890-1900", H. D. Thrall writing of the "New Fiction" says: "Not to be new is, in these days, to be nothing." Which is a clever way of saying the truth, for in those days anything that had the smack of originality about it was instantly accepted. It is indicated by the author, that the idea seemed to prevail among the litterateurs of the time to make amends for all the culpable conservativeness of the past centuries. It was a case of the pendulum swinging back, and during the brief space of ten years the reaction was horribly shocking to the simple souls of the rural world of Art and Literature.

Youthful writers and artists of the day took up the cudgel of the new movement and lent their talent and time to the "new dandyism". Perhaps the most characteristic name of the period among the contributors to literature is that of Oscar Wilde. Mr. Jackson calls him the "Last Phase." He is pictured as having strutted through the first half of the period and staggered through the last half. Thoroughly imbued with his own importance he was forever causing mirth and indignation over his expressed views. He seriously expressed his disappointment over the Atlantic Ocean. That he had ability as a writer none can doubt, he was clever and forever offering the unexpected, and his utterances had the blase tinge that caused him to be selected for the typification of his age.

Other chapters in the book are devoted to Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, Francis Thompson, Rudyard Kipling, George Bernard Shaw, and Max Beerbaum, and we find further divisions under the heading of "Shocking As A Fine Art", "Purple Patches and Fine Phrases", and "In Back and White." Those dealing with the specific individuals indicate from the headings the general nature of their content while those headed by the clever titles indicate that the author of his review has caught the spirit of the time of which he is writing and has given us the bizarre mood of the literati of thirty years ago. —THOMAS J. KELLEY.

Drama

CLAUDE T. SILVA

"MOTHER'S MILLIONS"

HAROLD A. MITCHELL

"Mother's Millions" is an intense, gripping play. It is a psychological study of mature age.

Money bears with it great worry and care, money and children greater worry and care; but money, children and the dispensing of an acquired fortune still greater care. This is the thought brought out in Harriet Breen's millions, or "Mother's Millions." King Lear had his trouble distributing his vast areas to his daughters Regan, Goneril and Cordelia. He made a very poor means to a desired end and thus utterly failed in his desideratum. Harriet Breen having been a woman of great mental activity and of observation was better prepared and capable of grasping the same issue with greater alacrity and carefulness. She has two children that are weaklings. She relaizes that she must strengthen these children to a point where they will be able to take care of their inheritance. She is very cruel to them in order to be good. She forces her son to leave home and endure the hardships of the world. She encourages her daughter to write. She makes both of them realize that they are existing for some purpose in life. Mrs. Breen loves every one that stands up for their convictions even if they are her enemies. In the end she has her children able to stand up and argue with great forcefulness and tenacity and win their end.

Harriet Breen has one great enemy by the name of Remington. He tries to ruin her in the stock market but is defeated with great shame with all his partners by Harriet Breen's manipulation of stock. Harriet Breen even goes so far as to buy a railroad that carries her opponent's wheat. In the end she is the wealthiest woman in the country and she has the rest of her opponents bowing to her superiority. Remington, her old opponent, still sees a way of defeating her through her son whom he thinks is still the weakling of childhood. But he finds that Thomas Breen is no longer weak but strong and able to stand and fight for the right. He realizes his mother's interests are his interests. The whole play ends happily with the Breens but with great misfortune for Harriet Breen's opponent. Harriet Breen succeeds in marrying her son to a reliable girl and her daughter to a man that will be able to handle her business.

May Robson plays the part of Harriet Breen with so much interpretation that one would think that the author had her in mind while he was writing the play. In the last act she displays wonderful acting while sitting listening to Remington trying to win her son over to his side. One can just feel what her thoughts are by her facial expression and the nervousness of her hands. One minute she thinks her son is weakening and another she is very happy with him—the son that was weak and now able to withstand all enticements.

William Remington acted by Walter Ayres deserves praise for his coolness even in times of great stress. His acting in the second and the third acts was splendid, especially in his questioning of Thomas Breen.

Maria Peppy acted by Lillian Harmer was the comedian of the play.

THE STAGE HISTORY OF "AS YOU LIKE IT"

URSIL R. FOLEY

Unfortunately there are no authentic documents that might indicate the date of the first production of Shakespeare's "As You Like It." However, one biographer says that Shakespeare's brother, Gilbert, had told him that he had seen William playing the part of an old man in one of his own plays,—upon which we base our assertion that William played Adam in "As You Like It." Therefore, this comedy was presented on the stage before the author's death, probably about 1610.

The stage in Shakespeare's day was not blessed with scenic aids to the imagination as it is in this twentieth century. Ordinarily the stage was strewn with rushes and partially concealed by a curtain. Men of the higher class paid an extra shilling for a three-legged stool on the stage where they chatted and smoked, often making remarks about the players or the play. The stage jutted out into the pit—the open, unroofed portion of the house. Here the lower class of people stood, talking, laughing, sometimes quarreling, and usually chaffing the players.

Almost immediately after the death of Shakespeare, the Commonwealth came into power in England. They banished the drama and theatre and, although the illustrious author of the drama was popular during his lifetime, his name and his works fell almost into oblivion before the return of the Stuarts. During the reign of Queen Anne a slight Shakespearean revival was begun but at most it could only be termed as languid.

On December 20, 1741, "As You Like It" was presented at Drury Lane by a cast of exceptional strnegth. It was repeated twenty-five times before the end of the season. It maintained itself in popular favor during the next sixty years but it has never been an exceptionally popular play in either the United States or England.

During the nineteenth cenutry there were no less than sixty revivals of "As You Like It" put forth on the English stage. Miss Faucit, daughter of an actor and actress and early habituated to the stage, was, by far, the greatest Rosaline yet presented. She had the innate nobility, purity of mind, acute sensibility and joyous temperament so essential for this part.

The first American presentation of "As You Like It" occurred in the John Street Theatre, New York, in 1786. The comedy was subsequently played with varying success in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Within the fifty-four years since 1860, "As You Like It" has been produced more times on the American stage than in the course of the sixty years previous. Under the management of Augustin Daly the play met with repeated success.

Adelaide Neilson gave a very good representation of Rosalind in the Booth Theatre, New York. Her characterization was full of spontaneity, sweetness and archness. Innumerable troupes have played this comedy in both New York and London. The casts seem to be built around a good Rosalind, as that is the hardest part to play.

Mary Anderson revived interest in the comedy by her splendid work in a benefit performance at Stratford-on-Avon. The net proceeds were turned over to the Shakespeare Memorial Fund.

Between 1885 and 1914, there were no important revivals except that of Augustin Daly in 1889. There were several notable performances of the individual characters during this time, especially Rosalind, Jacques and Touchstone.

Henrietta Crosman, as Rosalind, gave an excellent performance at the Republic Theatre, New York, in 1901. Margaret Anglin, Hudson Theatre, New York, in 1914, used her own version of the play but lacked the personality, beauty and voice so necessary for the correct interpretation of Rosalind. Mr. Mellish, as Jacques, is the only memorable character in this revival.

In 1887, the first American out-of-door production was given at Conomo House, in Manchester-by-the-Sea. A large portion of the lawn was roped off, a stage artistically decorated, and an excellent performance rendered. Rose Coghlan played Rosalind perfectly and Frank Mayo did an admirable personation of Jacques.

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"DEAR ME"

HAROLD A. MITCHELL

"Dear Me" is one of the purest plays that has come to San Francisco for several years. The whole play hinges on artistic and literary failures. April, acted by Nana Bryant, is the servant at the Amos Home for Artistic and Literary Failures. She has taken singing lessons from Joseph Renard one of the clients of this home. One day Edgar Braig comes to the home to be one of its inmates. He comes as a failure in writing plays but through April's influence he writes a successful play in which she acts the leading role. She does not know that it is his play. We are given some suspense wondering whether she will accept him after her great triumph. In the end she realizes that worldly success is nothing without love. April, has a little idiosyncrasy that is well for all of us to form, that is to write letters to ourselves and criticise oureselves.

Alumni

JAMES J. McGINNIS

John J. Greeley, '97, for many years a prominent attorney in San Francisco, died last week at the St. Francis Hospital. During his college days he was manager of the Phoenix. Students join with the faculty in expressing their profound sympathy for the bereaved family.

Charles T. Deterding, C. E. '07, is according to word received at the College, now assistant engineer of Sacramento County. "Charley" is busily engaged on the new cut-off highway being built between Sacramento and Oakland.

Erle A. Henderson, '08 is at present firmly established in the Accessory business in the capitol city. "Erle" was one of the star pitchers of the Phoenix while at the College.

WEDDING PACTS

JAMES McGINNIS

The holy sacrament of Matrimony is passing through a very trying period. The sacredness of this divinely instituted state is being looked upon not as a thing of reverence, but as a huge joke. People no longer consider that matrimony is a lasting bond binding unto death, but rather they look upon it as an experiment of life which if failing can be repealed by divorce. The time seems to have vanished when the whole world recognized the sacredness of this state and held it in reverence and respect. To some matrimony is but a weightless contract; to some others it is but a means of satisfying their beastly nature; to others still it is a solution of their financial difficulties.

Only a short time ago we read of a young woman who offered to sell herself in exchange for five thousand dollars ($5000.) Her would-be plea was to save her parents from poverty. She had sought employment in business but that, according to her, scarcely defrayed her own expenses. Naturally there seemed but one thing for her to do and that was to sell herself. Thus the problem became solved.

A somewhat similar case was reported the very same day. This woman also demanded five thousand dollars, but her purpose was not philanthropic. The money was to restore the young woman to health and beauty. How these two women can marry and then hope to have happiness is beyond comprehension. Their married life will be a succession of trials and misfortune, probably suffering, discontent and poverty will force them ultimately to seek the divorce courts.

When we look into this terrible situation and see to what extent the sacredness of the matrimonial state is being plunged, it is most distressing. That which Our Lord raised to the dignity of a sacrament, the world insists upon ridiculing. Is it any wonder that we have so many unsuccessful marriages? Is it any wonder that the divorce courts are crowded and separations are being awarded upon the slightest complaint? Just so long as men and women continue to look upon matrimony as a means of solving their financial troubles and satisfying their animal natures shall homes and lives be wrecked.

As Catholics it is our duty to respect and keep sacred this divine sacrament. But we should not let the matter rest here. We should make it our personal obligation of speaking of it in a respectful manner, and try to the best of our ability to create a true and sincere attitude of its sacredness in the minds of others. Should all Catholics remain steadfast it would not be long before the divorce records would decrease and people enter into the maried life with worthy motives.

"THE BAT"

HAROLD A. MITCHELL

"The Bat" is a play of intrigue. It has only one good quality. It makes the audience think—which is not quite popular with the majority of theatre goers. There is no character developments; the characters are mere types of the old fashioned melodrama. The play has one obvious technical fault; we don't know what happens to Doctor Wells. He is taken out by the detectives and that is all we hear or see of him. The authors in collaboration, Mary Roberts Rinehardt and Avery Hopwood, have given "the blank multitude" what they want and not what they ought to get.

On and Off the Campus

EUGENE P. BOYLE — TIMOTHY J. CANTY

SENIOR DANSANT

The informal dansant given by the Class of '23 at the Key Route Inn was well attended and will serve as a precedent for the other classes. It not only furnished a pleasant evening for the students but in addition brought together members of the Alumni and gave them a chance to talk over their experinces since leaving college. The committee in charge saw that their guests were enjoying themselves and added three numbers to the program, much to the delight of the dancers. Lawrence J. Archer, acting as floor manager, requested that the extras be danced with someone else's lady friend, which allowed more dances to be exchanged and friends increased. The committee in charge was George Rotenkolber, Howard Lawlor, Eugene P. Boyle and Lawrence Archer. The Senior Class wishes to extend an invitation to their friends to attend the formal ball given under their auspices at the Hotel Oakland in May. For further information consult some member of the class.

POETRY CLUB ORGANIZED

As the last dreary weeks of winter roll away, the sap begins to stir in the roots of the trees, the milliner displays new Easter bonnets and the feeling of a pending rejuvenation known as "the fever," makes itself felt, you know that Spring is near. Spring, the days of real sport, with its green foliage, Easter styles and Spring fever, is the poets' paradise. This is the time that the poet calls his own. He takes himself serious, lives with nature and paints with words the beauties that surround him on every side. The potential literary bud feels the first touch of nature and prepares to radiate it to his fellow creatures.

This coming Spring promises to be one of interest for the College. We can expect many things in the line of poetry, for, an exclusive poetry club has been formed among the College men. The first regular meeting was held on Tuesday, January 23, under the direction of Brother Leo. He gave a very instructive talk in which he explained his conception of an ideal poetry club, and also discussed the plans of the club with the members and afterwards gave them some examples of poetry and near poetry. The following poets, potential poets and pseudo poets are the charter members: Carl Stroven, George Palmer, Edgar Hinkel, Louis Pometta, Antony Muzio, Felix Cunningham, David Miles, Fred Sutherland, Eugene Sullivan, Louis Thomas and Walter Kelly.

Carl Stroven was elected chairman of the club and Edgar Hinkel was appointed historian. The club, being an exclusive poetry organization, has been limited to a membership of thirteen active members. Some of the members have already written very promising verse and it is the aim of every member to have some of his work published in the Collegian. We bid our new literary sapling welcome and hope to see it grow to be one of the mainstays of the College.

All those who would care to attend the production of "The Emperor Jones" at the Oakland Auditorium can secure two seats for the price of one by presenting their student body card at the box office. This is a better rate than is usually given to students and the chance to witness one of the greatest negro actors on the stage today should be seized by all who are interested in dramatics.

MISSION CRUSADE SOCIETY

On Thursday, January 25, a meeting of all the Catholic students of the College Department was called to order in the study hall by Tim Canty, President of the Blessed Sacrament Society. Canty in a short talk gave an outline of the work being done by the Catholic Students Mission Crusade. This work consists of the educating of the Catholic students of America as to the conditions of the missions both at home and abroad, secondly, the giving of material aid to the missions and last but of primary importance, the offering of spiritual aid in the form of masses, communions and like works. Brother Vantasian, Moderator of the Blessed Sacrament Society, then gave a few verbal pictures of the work which the missionary must perform and the hazards and difficulties which he must undergo.

At the conclusion of these talks ninty-six men signed membership cards. Officers were then elected; Wallace Grant was chosen president; Jack Neff, vice-president; Tom Kelley, secretary; Ed. Loregan, treasurer. Al Westlake and Herb Corriere were elected delegates to the convention of the local units of the Society which will be held in San Francisco on April 2.

A meeting of all Catholic men of the High School Department was held on Friday, January 26, for the organization of a unit of the Society among the High Suhool students. After a talk by Brother Vantasian on the purposes of the Society a unit was formed with with over 200 members. Officers were elected as follows: George Bertain, president; "Chick" O'Donnell, vice president; "Chuck" Simon, secretary; and O. Sisemore, treasurer.

LECTURES BY SENIOR ENGINEERS

Professor Davis, Instructor in Civil Engineering, has recently put into practice a new wrinkle in the teaching of engineering. In his good natured manner he announced to the Senior Class in Building Foundations that he was getting tired of lecturing and therefore was going to let someone else do it. To carry this plan out he assigned one lecture subject for each meeting of the class and he has the privilege of calling on any member of the class to give the lecture.

Although but few lectures have been given so far the experiment has been successful for the fellows receive practice in lecturing on subjects which they will be vitally interested in after graduation. Professor Davis congratulated the fellows on the lectures given and commented that the Saint Mary's fellows had opportunities in this line which were not offered by any other engineering college.

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LECTURE BY PROFESSOR BAKER

Many Saint Mary's men attended the lecture given by Professor Ira Baker of the University of Illinois at Wheeler Hall on the evening of January 31. Professor Baker chose as his subject "Bi-Products of an Engineering Education," and his audience carried away with them many new ideas as to what constitutes a successful engineering course. Professor Baker is one of the few exponents of broader engineering education among university professors and also has the distinction of being one of the few men who possess the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

S. S. S. S. MEETING

The monthly meeting of the S. S. S. S. Engineering Society will be held on the evening of February 6 in the A. P. G. U. room. In addition to the regular meeting and talks a lecture will be given by Lawrence V. Degnan of the Engineering Department of the City of San Francisco. After the lecture Degnan will indulge in an informal discussion on engineering topics with members of the Society. All college students are invited to hear the lecture

BLESSED SACRAMENT SOCIETY

On Monday, January 22, the gymnasium was the scene of the monthly meeting of the College section of the Blessed Sacrament Society. A discussion of the work being done by the Catholic Students Mission Crusade was held and a talk by Brother Vantasian and a paper by Herb Corriere proved very instructive. The next meeting of the Society will be held on February 5. President Tim Canty has appointed the following speakers for that day: Ambrose Desmond will speak on the topic, "The Popes and Science." Edwin McInnis will speak on the subject, "The Dual Nature of Christ," Patrick Lucy on the "Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament" and William Yore on "Ways and Means of Furthering the Work of the Blessed Sacrament Society."

WALTER LESTER CHOSEN LEADER OF BASKETBALL FIVE

Walter Lester, forward on last year's basketball squad, and a letter man on the football team, was chosen captain of this year's basketball club.

"Walt" was a capable performer on last season's five and his work thus far this season has given evidence that he is going to have a better year than ever. He understands the game thoroughly and is in there scrapping from whistle to whistle and it is the unanimous opinion about the College that the basketball men could not have chosen a better leader.

The Varsity has a ten game schedule this year and they will have to hustle all the time tomake the record that they have set out to get.

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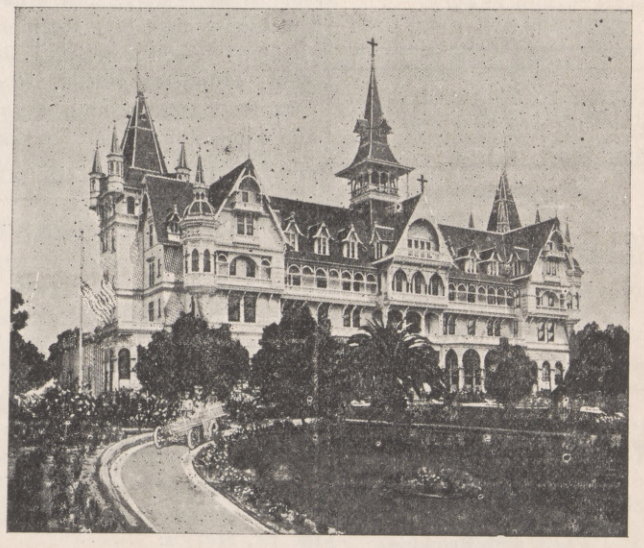

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SHAKESPEARE IN VAUDEVILLE

THOMAS J. KELLEY

It is hardly likely that the worshippers at the shrine of the "three a day" would believe that the source of one of the favorite plots of the modern vaudeville comic skits is to be found in Shakespeare. Incredible as it may seem, such is the case. How often has the assembled multitude gathered in the ordinary third rate variety show howled with delight at the comic situations caused by the drunken sailor who believed himself to be a king? That flimsy plot has furnished more laughs from Picadilly to North Beach than all the others combined. Our grandfathers saw with delight the green-whiskered Irish adventurer assume regal authority, we have seen the same thing and very likely the generations to come will cackle over the same thing with slight variations.

Little did Shakespeare realize what he was furnishing when he brought Caliban, Trinculo, and the tipsey Stephano together in the second scene of the "Tempest." In truth what was said of another scene, infinitely more profound and serious, might have been said of this,

"How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er
In states unborn and accents yet unknown!"

That the seventeenth century dramatist accomplished much with the material at hand, there is no doubt, and the fact that the "Tempest" is not played on the Orpheum hardly detracts from the worth of the work. It is a little too well done, carried just far enough to be true to life, and stopped just at the right time to prevent a caricature. The plaudits of the vaudeville audience ring out long and loud for the obvious, but the subtile and true picture of life is considered a bit tame.

That a true characteristic of the human heart was laid bare by this scene is evident from the fact that over and over in the world's history we find the clever and scheming educated, sometimes superficially educated person, contriving to gain the ascendency over those thrown by chance under his power. How often has it been the case with adventurers finding themselves in the native haunts of a semi-civilized people to establish for themselves a form of monarchy. There are innumerable cases in universal history, for in the primitive heart there is a natural submission to the rule of one who is learned and on the part of the sophisticated one, a keen realization of the potentiality of his superior intellect.

A further modification of this very same instinct that evidenced itself in jolly old tar, Stephano, forms the theme for a recent Broadway dramatic triumph "The Emperor Jones." An unlettered but wise and clever ex-Pullman porter finds himself on a West Indian isle, a fugitive from the justice of the United States. He sees great possibilities for personal gain by playing upon the ignorance and superstition of the natives, and proceeds to establish himself as emperor. "Ah, didn't run on the 'Dixie Flyer' for twelve years for nothin'," says Brutus Jones. And Stephano sees in Caliban a way to a Neopolitan ruler's heart so decides to get possession of the man-beast. Later when Caliban swears allegiance to the possessor of the wine bottle, the alcoholic Stephano has all kinds of visions. It takes little stretch of the imaginaion to call Brutus Jones and Stephano, "brothers under the skin."

Finding a counterpart for Shakespeare's characters and situations in our own daily life is not the least interesting of rainy day sports, but as each new comparison is brought to light it makes for a deeper appreciation of the master. Though the outer garments may change with the passing of time the inner being remains the same, the essential human note was sounded some three hundred years ago, and after we get down under the spangles that adorn the exterior human being of today we find the same human emotions surging within.

CHARLIE SILVA VISITS

Charlie Silva, who is well known to the students of St. Mary's, visited this city on January twentieth and came out to the College to meet old friends. He is looking better than ever and is quite satisfied with the life of a rancher. While we wish him success in his work yet we cannot help but hope that "Bill" or "Fred" could convince him that he ought to put in at least one more year at St. Mary's.

MAKE-UP EXES HARD

When you see some of the boys going around with long and worried faces and the desire to consult with Brother Edward you can easily understand that it is "open season" for make-up examinations. They are the bane of a student's existence and at the same time a necessary evil. Most of us have taken them at some time or other during our career within these walls and while we attributed strange ancestors to them at the time, yet when they were over we felt a great weight off our chests and were jubilant once more. Make-up examinations are always more difficult than the regular examinations and this should make the students pay stricter attention to their courses. Now that Brother Edward is Dean of the college no one will be eligible to a degree unless he is free from deficiencies. Every chance will be given him but the deficiency must be removed.

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE FOR VARSITY ANNOUNCED

January 27th—Stanford at Palo Alto.
February 2d—California at Berkeley.
February 7th—College of the Pacific at St. Mary's.
February 14th—Teacher's College of San Jose at St. Mary's.
February 16th—University of Nevada at Reno.
February 17th—University of Nevada at Reno.
February 21st—Santa Clara (place yet unnamed.)
February 24th—Santa Clara (place yet unnamed.)
February 28th—Santa Clara (place yet unnamed.)

CAROLYN WELLS—THE WHIMSICAL OPTIMIST

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3.)

having eccentric ideas.

The outstanding features of Miss Wells are her versatility, cleverness, wit, and above all her scintillating optimism. The arrangement of poems in her anthologies is nothing short of clever and artistic. The anthologies are all expressions of the compiler's individuality. Each separate anthology is harmonious throughout; there is no tendency to insert a work that is foreign to the anthology's general spirit. Although her publications are chiefly for juvenile readers, they are commendable for their wholesomeness. Her style is real, for she uses real rythmn, and real rhyme, and does not impose upon the imagination of her readers.

ATHENS CLUB WINS FROM SAINTS

Playing their first game of the season with the fast Athens Athletic Club five the Saints went down to defeat in a spirited 37 to 26 battle. Considering the fact that the Saints had been practicing but a week an excellent showing was made against their more seasoned opponents.

The work of Lawless and Paynter was exceptionally gratifying for they both showed that they are real hoop artists and will add strength to the club this season. Ed Loregan playing at guard did good work in view of the fact that he was playing out of his usual position. The following team started: Lawless, Lester, forwards; Paynter, center; Nelson, Conlan, guards; Subs: Murdock and Lester.

SOPHOMORE DANCE

The Sophomore Class is busy with plans for its dance to be held at the Home Club early in February. They promise to outdo the Seniors and judging by the requests coming in for tickets their promises are liable to be kept. They invite all their friends to the dance to be held on February 3rd and assure everyone had a peppy time.

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HILAIRE BELLOC—LITTERATEUR

Eugene P. Boyle

In Hilaire Belloc we have one of the most versatile writers of the present day. He is able to look at the serious side of life and give us his impressions in poetry and history in such a manner that all who read find food for thought. Then, like a quick change artist, he will cast aside the serious aspect of life like an old garment and appear in a rollicking humor to give us pleasure with his "Drinking Songs", or to take us on a mythical voyage with him while he writes "On Nothing or On Everything." In these books he picks out the whims and idiosyncrasies of his fellowmen and gives us a delectable dissertation on commonplace subjects as shown by an artist's pen. And how could a student of literature spend a more pleasant afternoon than reading the romance of Tristan and Iseault as told in the beautiful language of Mr. Belloc? It was the first book of his we read and though this was some years ago its memory lingers and calls to mind some of the pleasant impressions we received. He carries the reader back to the days of chivalry, the days when a man's worth was measured by his skill with the sword and his lady's word was law. It is a romance of pure love and not a line of it degenrates into emphasis on the sensual nature of man.

Hilaire Belloc is an Oxford man, graduating with high honors, notably in history. He was a statesman for a number of years and Parliament still remembers him as the man who fought for Catholics. At that time the English Parliament was against Catholics with an anti-Catholic sentiment pervading the country. This came to a head with the convening of the Eucharistic Congress. On the last day a great procession of the Blessed Sacrament was planned. Lord Asquith refused his sanction. Belloc put his religious convictions ahead of his party affiliations and scored a brilliant victory over the Government. He remained in Parliament a number of years and then gave up the work to devote his life to writing. As a journalist, statesman and author he has traveled all over the world and has come face to face with realities. He has even visited our own state and in the Napa valley won his bride.

This many sided man is able to write. He has an individual style that possesses force, tempered with suggestion and is adaptable to any subject he chooses to write upon. This statement can be verified by reading some of his books and you will find that in all cases he is able to adapt himself to his subject. No student of the French Revolution can afford to ignore Belloc's brilliant books on Marie Antoinette, Mirabeau and other actors in that world-shaking tragedy. One of his books is "The Path to Rome" and perhaps it is his greatest, dealing with his adventures while traveling on foot to the Holy City. Another is called "Europe and the Faith." He lives in the time he seeks to depict and destroys the theory that history is a dull subject because he is able to interpret his facts and blend them into a great drama. He is well worth reading by any student seeking for a sound outlook on life.

HIGH SCHOOL HOOP TOSSERS GET OFF TO GOOD START

By winning the first three games of the preliminary training period the Saint Mary's Prep Basketball team has made a good start for the season. Under the direction of Coach "Chick" Stanley the Preps have been showing steady improvement and from the indication of winning form exhibited in these first games a good record is sure to be made.

The first and hardest game of the three was played on the 19th against the Polytechnic High of San Francisco the Saints winning 26 to 20. In this first game all the men on the squad were given a chance to show their wares and it was nip and tuck all the way.

The next night the Lowell High of San Francisco fell a victim of the Saints 26 to 13. As the score indicates the game was far from being as the one the night before. After the first few minutes of play Coach Stanley started substituting to save his first string men.

On the 24th the Cogswell five of San Francisco proved to be an easy victim and the final score showed a 22 to 6 margin for the Red and Blue. "Maggy" Silva was back in the game after a few days rest due to an injury received in the game of the 19th, and showed to good advantage.

Humor

VINCENT J. STREI

One form of literature that has meat in every line is the butcher's bill.

* * * * *

It is hardly worth while for our college graduates to go to Germany to make their mark.

* * * * *

He, after the final examinations, "I'm all in; worn out. I'd like to go someplace where I could be completely cut off from the rest of the world, and—"

"Try a telephone booth," suggested the Schopenhauer advocate.

* * * * *

There is no excuse for students at the University of California being late for class; they can go via Telegraph.

* * * * *

When a man's creditors attach his automobile, it always gives him a chance to get back on his feet.

* * * * *

Laconic Tourist—"Information given out here?"

Weary Clerk—"It has."

* * * * *

Old Graduate, making a speech to the students: "All my success, all my wealth, all my tremendous prestige I owe to but one thing, Pluck, Pluck, Pluck.

Fresh: "But where, sir, did you find all the people to pluck?"

* * * * *

Get "a-clim-ated" to this one:—One swallow may not make a spring but one fall can certainly ruin a summer.

* * * * *

The new Turkish bath on Fourteenth street caters to its "esteemed" patrons.

Convict at the San Quentin Library: "This book is the poorest I've ever read. What is there that you like about its author?"

Convict No. 2:—Well, his sentences are always admirably short."

* * * * *

Friend—"I suppost the baby is fond of you?"

Grad. '21:—Fond of me? Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home, and stays up all night just to enjoy my society."

* * * * *

Colored Janitor cleaning up about the library discovered a bronze bust of Shakespeare. Turning to one of the students he asked, "Who am that distinguished looking man?"

Student—"That, Sam, is William Shakespeare."

Sam—"Is you sure about that, chile? I 'ave heerd so much bout Shakespeare I imagined he was a white gemmen."

* * * * *

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Sports

THOMAS J. KELLEY

BASEBALL SCHEDULE INTERRUPTED BY RAINY WEATHER

Coach "Louie" Guisto and his baseball tossers seem to have the elements against them. Out of the first six games of the preliminary season they were able to play only two. So it has been necessary for Guisto to split his squad up into two teams and let them battle it out with each other. This system is hardly satisfactory for it doesn't give an accurate indication of the worth of the men.

Whenever the weather has permitted the diamond aspirants have been out going through their paces and on the other days the gymnasium has been converted into an impromptu baseball training quarters. Obviously the opportunities afforded by the gym are limited.

The pitching staff, which department seems to be the main cause of concern among the Saints' followers, is rounding into shape very satisfactorily. Lindbloom and Maddock appear to be able to step right in and pitch the full nine inning route any day. Sid Snow and "Red" Collins are coming along in good shape and after a little experience in a few games should be counted as winners. Both of these men are fast ball pitchers and should prove of value to step into tight places. The pitching of Noel Troy in the game against the Schuman-Kauffman nine of San Francisco, proved to be a revelation. In the five innings that he worked he allowed but one hit and held the opponents scoreless. Troy has a free and easy swing, plenty of speed, and is developing a real snap to his curve. On top of this he has better than ordinary control for a beginner, and seems to be without nerves under fire. He certainly will bear watching and with added experience will make a valuable unit on the staff. McVey is rounding into shape pretty well and will be given a real chance to show what he can do before long. He has a deceptive delivery and good speed which will go a long ways towards winning ball games. Herb Corrier and "Bobby Black" Green are both coming along slowly but surely. Corrier has been troubled with a sore arm thus far this season but he is taking things easily and as soon as the weather warms up a little he should be able to take his regular turn in the box. If the diminutive lad from the south gets going right he is sure to be a winner.

The catching duties will be handled by Meuter, Strader, O'Rourke and Tobin, all of whom are showing up good. The first base job is still open for bidders, Gardner, White, and Galvin are taking turns on the bag and it is hard to choose among them. Sutherland and Grant are working at second and both guard the bag in nifty fashion. Captain Harrington is guarding the short stop station and is playing up to his old form. Farrell is also working in at short but in some respects lacks the polish and ground covering abilities of Harrington. Paynter and Westlake are scooping them up around third and both men look like stars. Paynter, a neat and snappy fielder, looks a great deal like the last year's favorite, Bill Doran, at third. On the other hand Westlake is a hustler all the time and is proving himself to be a real hitter. In a 7-inning practice game last week he slugged out three line drives.

In the outfield Jones, Rooney, Cardoza, Kelley, Yore, and Roberts are showing good form and as yet it is not possible to select a definite group of fly chasers. It is likely that a couple of extras will be carried through the season so as to put in in case any one slumps.

ATHLETIC OUTLOOK FOR SPRING SEMESTER

With the opening of the Spring Semester at Saint Mary's the athletic devotees are naturally wondering just what the prospects are for having a championship team representing them on the diamond.

Baseball practice is being held daily under the watchful eye of Louie Guisto who handled the destinies of the diamond artists during the preparatory period for the last two years. In the light of the records made by the nines of 1921 and 1922, handled by Guisto, the 1923 Varsity should be right up among the leaders when the curtain is rung down. As for the material on hand, it looks to be just as good as in the past, and in some respects better, for most of the men trying for places on the Varsity are full of the ambition and fire that goes so far to make up the necessary team work in a college baseball club. A team of hustling and peppery ballplayers is never defeated till the last man is out and they are mighty hard to beat.

VARSITY BASKETBALL FIVE LOSES TO STANFORD

The Saint Mary's court representatives went down to defeat before the Cardinal basketball five at Palo Alto Saturday night by the score of 35 to 13. From the start the result was never in doubt as the Stanford hoop artists seemed to have everything their own way. Their skill in shooting baskets was the feature that proved the undoing of the Saints. The Red and Blue forwards had a few opportunities to score and most of their play was defensive. At the end of the first half Stanford lead 18 to 7 which gave an accurate gauge of the proportionate score at the end. Grant and Lester played consistently as did Paynter, but as a unit the work of the club wasn't up to form.

The lineups follow:

Stanford	Position	Saint Mary's
Rogers	Forward	Lester
McHose	Forward	Lawless
Janssen	Center	Paynter
Oliva	Guard	Nelson
Anderson	Guard	Conlan

Substitutions: Steele for Janssen; Shipke for Anderson; Summy for Rogers; Austin for McHose; Pollard for Oliva. Saint Mary's: Grant for Nelson; Murdock for Lawless.

HEAVY SCHEDULE FOR BASEBALL TEAM IS UNDERTAKEN

Feb. 3—San Francisco Police Department.
Feb. 4—Ireland's Independents.
Feb. 7—Kenealy Seals.
Feb. 10—M. J. B. Coffee.
Feb. 11—Ireland's Independents.
Feb. 14—San Francisco Police Department.
Feb. 15—Northwest Club of Reno, Nevada.
Feb. 17—M. J. B. Coffee.
Feb. 18—French-American Bank.
Feb. 22—Open date.
Feb. 24—Jeffersons.
Feb. 25—Open date.
Feb. 28—Kenealy Seals.
Mar. 3—Stanford at Palo Alto.
Mar. 4—Open date.
Mar. 7—Letterman General Hospital.
Mar. 10—Stanford at Saint Mary's.
Mar. 11—Sacramento P. C. L., at Sacramento (tentative.)
Mar. 14—California at Saint Mary's.
Mar. 17—Stanford at Palo Alto.
Mar. 18—Seattle P. C. L., at San Jose (tentative.)
Mar. 21—Open date.
Mar. 24—California at Berkeley.
Mar. 25—Olympic Club.
Mar. 28—California at Berkeley.
Apr. 1—Santa Clara at Santa Clara.
Apr. 8—Santa Clara at Saint Mary's.
Apr. 15—Santa Clara at San Francisco

PREPS DEFEAT LICK-WILMINGTON IN BEST GAME OF SEASON

In the hardest fought game played thus far this season the Saint Mary's Preps defeated the Lick-Wilmington High five last Friday night by the score of 19 to 13. This contest made Coach Stanley's charges exert themselves in order to come out on top and they had to hustle all the way. At half time the scant margin of one point separated two teams, the Saints having the edge of a 9 to 8 score.

The shooting of Fred Silva and Underhill was the direct cause of the victory for these two men accounted for the full 19 points. The folowing five started for the Preps: F. Silva, Boynton, forwards; Underhill, center; R. Silva, S. Kelly, guards; Subs: Freitas, Crowley, Riordan, and Rose, .

"BOOKIE" HARRINGTON CHOSEN CAPTAIN OF PHOENIX FOR '23

According to precedent, the members of last year's Phoenix gathered in the Collegian office on the 27th and cast votes for the leader of this season's club. Andrew L. Harrington, the shortstop of last year's championship nine, was elected captain.

"Bookie" as he is popularly known about the College, is perhaps the most popular man on the club, and by his stellar playing in the field and by his quiet, unassuming aggressiveness that is evident even off the diamond, has won for himself a high place in the hearts of all Saint Mary's supporters. Last year he stepped in and held down a regular infield berth and did it so well that soon he had the rest of the team paying up to his high standard. This fact as well as his personal influence for good were remembered and when it came time to chose a leader, Harrington was unanimously elected.

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